### RECONSTRUCTION.

SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

He is Met at Montgomery, Ala., by Southern Speakers.

Vote of the Negroes Taken at the Close of the Debate.

They Declare Unanimously for the Lepublican Party.

### JUDGE KELLEY IN NEW ORLEANS.

He Addresses a Grand Mass Meeting Unionists in Lafayette Square.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT.

SENATOR WILSON'S TOTR.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. MONTGOMEST, Ala., May 12, 1867.

TRIP FROM ATLANTA TO MONTGOMERY. Wilson had the opportunity of looking into the ces of white audiences. If not a relief to the sight it was a pleasant variation. The trains stopped for two hours at West Point on the Chattahoochee river which as become historical as the place where the last engagement in the late war was fought. The earthworks were carried by General Weson's cavalry after Lee's sur-

When the presence of Senator Wilson became known the usual request for a speech was made and Mr. Wilson ted, for he rarely refuses such a request. He was conducted to a loft alternately used for cotton storing for an hour to about two hundred whites and some dozen blacks. He was catechised somewhat out anti-negro laws and customs in the North. He dmitted there were such, but promised reform Nothing nsive was said or done on either side, and the threat litional confiscation was not hinted at.

ARRIVAL AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. arrival in Montgomery, accompanied by General Swayne, military commandant, he was escorted to the hotel by a procession of negroes, with music and

Yesterday hepddressed the people here from the eastern portice of the State House. The negroes were presm large numbers. The colored women seem as much interested in politics as the men, and always at whice present. They came generally through curiosity to see and hear Wilson. The blacks came as a sort of religious duty, regarding him as one of their apostica. It was mensely hot, but the meeting took place in the shadow of the Capitol, where it was comparatively cool.

During the past two nears, airing which this he made no reference to conflication.

But Wilson's serrica.

During the past two years, he said, the people of the loyal States, who poured out their money and the blood of their children like autumnal rains for the preservation of the life of the nation, menaced by a gigantic robellion, had sought, not to humiliate, not to dishoner the people of the rebel States who had fought for four years with a valor and peristency that commanded their respect, but to make secure the rights and privileges of the millions made free. Abraham Lancoin, the dearest me in the intersenth century, in his immortal proclamation of emancipation had piedged between the mations of the earth and the God of heaven the faith of the country that the liberties of these emancipated bandmen about be maintained by the authority of the government of the cumtry's history, registered by the recogning amend lived in the heads of the pertaining to it had disappeared forever, and that the freed men in fact, as well as in name were put in full possession of the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. In obedicace to the public will Congress had framed a constitutional amendment, but these States following the faint policy of the President have scornfully rejected that amendment. Concress had then laid down the terms and conditions of reconstruction and given the ballet to the freedmen, and by a subsequent act it provided the mode and plan of action. The terms and conditions imposed by Congress, and the plan devised to carry those terms and conditions into effect were before the people of Alabama. He trusted they would be accepted, and he had no doubt they would be. He trusted that Alabama would put her government in the hands of men who would outld upon the policy adopted by Congress, and that she would send not the national councils men who would cuild upon the policy adopted by Congress, and that she would send not the national councils men who would feel, speak and vote with themen who had saved their country and made that country ferover a free country. He did not speak merely as a purposa. He believed that patriotism required that the people of the States lately in rebellion should take their places with one or the other of the great unitonal political organizations of the country, and that sectional parties, sectional objects and purposes, should disappear forever. The great Union Republican party accepting the twelve years of its existence it had been the champion of a united republic. It had carried the fing an kept step to the music of the Union. It came into being to preserve the vast territories of the Republic free, and kept step to the music of the Union. It came into being to preserve the vast territories of the Republic free, and it made the whole country free. It had lifted the country up so high in power, in boilor and glory, that is comma ded the respect and admiration of the nations, and the lovers of republ some the the respect and influration of the mations, were quoting and commending her example. Whatever my gle come, he had no doubt that the men who be carried the country through the help that it was not had not come to the country through the help that the country through the help that the country to maintain davoy and the country to maintain davoy and the country that the country to maintain davoy and the country that the country to maintain davoy and the country that the country to maintain davoy and the country that the country that the country that the country to maintain davoy and the country that the co

a friend to the black men; many of those around him knew him from her infancy, and knew that he had al-ways befrended them. Had he gone into the war, as Mr Wilson had intimated, for their slavery? No. He had told the Southern people that the day they seceded slavery was gone, that robellion was freedom to the slave, He reminded them that he had during the war, in the theatre at Mostgonery, advocated emancipation told the Southers people that the day they second elavery was gone, that robellion was freedom to the slave, He remnaded them that he had during the war, in the theatre at Montgomery, advocated emancipation and the emisting and arming of the slaves. The Senator from Massachusetts had told them they own distersibetly to the armine of the North; but that was untrue Years after the commencement of the war Freedom Lincoln had offered to the Confederate States that it they would come back into the Union slavery would never be disturbed in the States. Would the Senator deny that? He could not. If the robels had then gone back into the Union, as Freedom Lincoln wanted them, the colored men of the South would be slaves to-day; they therefore did not owe their liberties to the republicans or to the reb-ls, but to God, the giver of all good and perfect glus. Flows exclamations by the blacks.) As God knew his heart he (Clamon) had never fired a gun for slavery, and never would. He rejoiced in their liberty. Through their labor he had been educated, and he prayed to God he might live to pay back the debt with compound interest, in educating the blacks. (Cheers.) Who were the man who sought now to lead them? (Cries of Union forever!) He was for the Union himself. He had rotowed the old flog from Vera Gruz to Mexico, and the saddest day of his the was when he had to turn against it. He always opposed secession, but afterwards princed his people, because the thought it his duty to do so. But he had never fired one against it. It was God who gave them their freedom, and Him alone should they thank for it. He thanked God that they were tree, and declared that the man who would propose to remit them to slavery would be a monster. He reviewed the history of slavery in this country, to prove that the English first, and the Yankees alterwards, were responance for its establishment. He told them their true interests consisted in athering to the white people in the communities where they had so or of political and social disabilities

ence of opinion as the most beiness of crimes; but I come not to candy orimination or recrimination with you. There is ample room for that between you and the leaders of the democrate party of the North; but for myself and the republican party I may say shake not myself and the republican party I may say shake not myself and the republican party I may say shake not myself and the republican party I may say shake not myself and the republican party I may say shake not myself and not man owns his brother mas. You men of color, citizens of Louisiana, who wear the livery of Africa's burnished sun, givelthanks unto God that He has turned and overturned until the humbest sanong you stands erect in majesty of freemanhood, the equal of your fellow man before the laws of your country as you are before the laws of your country as you are before the laws of your country as you are before the beneficent Father of all. He guided the pen of Abraham Lincoln while writing the prochamation of emancipation, and they was enacted the Civil Rights bill, and the Mintary bill to secure the enforcement of its provisions, went reverently to Him for counsel and reconsidering with a duty grander than is often confided to a generation of men. You are to unite with those whom through infe you have been taugut to despise as an inferior race; in organizing a party in Louisman in harmony with the great republican party of the North. As an evidence of the foliy of endeavoring to cut themselves off from national government, he pointed to the runed levees and the desaruction spread over the land. The repairs of levees was a national question. Neither the people nor the State kept them in good order. One State make good levee laws and others made had ones. One State make good levee laws and others made had ones. One State make good levee laws and others made had ones. One State has of levees, provided they. A first the min good order. One State make to the negre. After a tew remarks as to the certain presperity of New Orleans, the speaker conclud

The colored people heard "Clanton" with patience, but his arguments had evidently no effect upon them; they constantly broke out into shouts for the "Union."

MR. WILSON'S REPLY.

Then Senator Wilson replied to General Clanton, speaking for nearly another hour, recounting the various stages in the davery agitation, and remarking in regard to each that he had never known the gentieman, Clanton, to have taken the side of freedom.

These hits were much relished by the colored people, who laughed, cheered and encouraged the speaker.

MR. FELDE'S SPRECH.

Then A. C. Felder, formerly a judge and afterwards a colonel in the confederate army, but who since voted in the Alahama Senate for the constitutional amendment, and who is thoroughly identified with the Union cause, got a chance of replying to Clanton, who had in the course of his speech indulged in a flug against him. He turned the laugh against Clanton by declaring that if Clanton had thought he was not fighting for slavery during the war, he (Felder) was certain that he was. If Clanton was in favor of emancipation why had he not emancipated his own slaves. He (Felder) had held on to his as long as he could, but the federal government had given them their freedom. There was nothing now for sensible men here to do but to conform to the new state of things and range themselves with the party of freedom. (Cheers)

Vota taking among the could but the west and the moot had been looking down on the scene for over two hours before Gene al Swayne announced the meeting adjourned, first taking the sense of the colored people as to who were for and who against the republican party, the responses showed that all were for it and none against.

The meeting them broke up with cheers for Wilson, Swayne, the republican party and the "Union."

An Old Southern Planter to Scantor Wilson What the Northern Political Crusade in the

South is Lending to.

[From the Charleston News, May 9.]

The subjeined letter was sent to Senstor Wilson while was in our city. It was written by one of our old sime gentlemen and we have no doubt will be read with much interest:—

time gentlemen and we have no doubt will be read with much interest:—

CHARLESTON, May 4, 1867.

To the Hon, Henny Witson, of Massachusetts:

Sin—The accident which occasioned your aetention in this city to-day enables me to address you a few words in relation to your harangue delivered yesterday. I beg to observe that you did not deal so fairly with the people of South Carolina as you are reported to have done with the people of Virginia and North Carolina. In those States, on the several occasions when you addressed the "gatherings." a culzen was permitted to rubly to you, and the poison was thus neutralized. Here you have devised the plan of being amounced through the public print and through the presiding officer of the meeting as an invited orator, and in your introduction you claim to be here and to speak "he compliance with invitations." In this way, and by these means, you secured yourself from an answer which would have exposed you as an emissary of the New England anti-free trade processive tariff considiation interest, whose leading objects can only be sub-served by dividing the votes of the South. In other words, by arraigning the negro against the Southern whites, and on the side of the New England manufacturors as their special triends.

You would have done no more than sheer justice to

audicace if you had suffered us to show them how directly antagonistic the interests of New England are to their and our agricultural pursuits, and how imperative it is upon both blacks and whites in the South to got rid of the "frendty hug" of New England high taxation on us for their benedt, and to be united and stand franky together in demanding that the fruit of our labor shall not be pocketed by Lowell, Lynn and Boston.

In the plemtode, too, of your cense enthousness and candor, I pray you, in your next address, enter a little into the history of the slave trade and til your auditors the truth—that your ancestors of Massachuseits, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennectvania, brought to this country all the Africans who ever came here, and they sold them to the people of the South had none. That the stade was profitable to New England and the North and that the money derived from it has enabled liem to outstrip the South in wealth and prosperity, and then turn to the descendants of those Africans and say to them, "The South is innocent of the crime of ensiaving you. Yankee cupidity conceived, planted and executed the diabolical work."

A truth like this will be more useful in reconcilling these freedmen to their "former massers," if this were your purpose, than all your advice to them togoto work and raise cotton for the benefit of New England, to wote on the side of justice and right, which you interprat to be the Yankee side of every question. And then, again, sir, be just to yourself and your past record, and say out boldly to these people that they never would have been interaced by the North if the South could have been interacted by the North if the South could have been vanquished without it. It was to overcome the South by the use of a couple of hundred theusand of their bodies as breastworks (when the South could have been interacted by the North if the South could have been interacted by the North if the South could have been interacted by the North if the South could have been abstracte

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Rev. Dr. Cheever's Closing Subbath Discourse in the Church of the Puritans. Rev. Dr. Cheever, paster of the Church of the Puri-tans, last evening delivered a closing discourse, "comical and thanksgiving," on occ the anniversary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society. As it was known that this would be the last occasion Dr. Cheever would occupy the pulpit, and the last Sabbath there was a large congregation present. The preache took as his text the sixth verse of the 103d p alm. "Th Lord executeth righteousness and judgment for all that

He said :-- We have long waited for the fulfilment of these words of the psalm; but God having emancipated the slaves without our consent and against our protesta tion, we enter the court room and claim to be ourselve gating to ourselves that we drew it up when the very pay it by God's omnipotence. Had we been stronger than God, not one solitary slave would have been email cipated to-day. The Chief Justice, Governors, Senators and Representatives giving their adhesion, the Chief Magistrate refused his signature to the grandest of all the measures of freedom ever attempted, on the ground of a doubt whether Congress possessed the power to abolish slavery in the robel States by law. The rule of the constitution and the interpretation of all law is and shall be liberty and justice. To say that the act of emaccipation was ours, was an assertion of fraud against mankind, deprying the whole race of one of the most glorious and instructive exhibitions of human depravity and of Divine mercy ever developed. It was not the spontaneous work of the government producing and establishing universal liberty, but a necessity to save the life of the nation itself. Five years ago the Luctier of the rebellion said, "I will exait my throne above the stars of God." Oh, how the great factier has failen. I will set on the mount of the congregation on the sides of the North and I will call the roll of our slaves on Bunker Hill. Now, by the privilege of the habeas corpus act, he is brought out for trial for treason against the United States. If for ten years the half of every Saobath had been devoted by every church to that one thermomentation, the country might have been saved without bloodshed, and slavery have been peacefully abolished. Eight thousand millions of property might have been preserved to the country, and upwards of two millions of livea resones from destruction. The establishment of the Anti-slavery Society arose in order to save the church from the charge that it was in the interest of slavery. We commenced the movement when there was no sign of secession, when we had reason to believe that there were years of labor before us, and when the charge that there were years of labor before us, and when the charge that there were years of labor before us, and when the charge was brought against the pastor of this charge that there were years of labor before as, and when the charge we hould not keep silent on the great line of daty. We appealed to truth in every way and in every avenue; we prepared memorials to tongress; we made appeals to the President and of a doubt whether Congress possessed the power to abolish slavery in the robel States by law. The rule of the

ker, Mr. Conway made a stirring speech, and one of the argost and most orderly mattings over neid in New Oricans dispersed without the slightest confusion or dis-turbance, the club maroning of past his republican newspaper offices and St. Charles Hore, where Jungs Keiley is stopping, cheering untilly and waving the United States hage. There were some thousands of Degroes at the meeting, some of whom when slavery was mentioned cried out, "Give it to him hard hit him again, Massa Kellej!"

# GEVERAL SICKLES! DISTRICT.

Intion to Sequestration of Property by the publican State Convention. Charleston, S. C., May 12, 1867.

General Sickles has issued an order requiring all perperty sequestrated by the Confederate government, to report in writing to his headquarters the amount and kind of property sequestrated, the time and place of sequestration, with the names of the original owners and the present holders.

The Republican State Convention has adjourned to meet in Columbia, July 24. A platform was adopted affirming their adhesion to the republican party of the North.

Organ of the Colored People of North Carolina. WASHINGTON, May 12, 1867.

A freedmen's paper, entitled the Monitor, has made its appearance at Lincolnton, N. C., for circulation among the colored population. The name of the editor is withheld for the present until it is determined whether the Monit r will be sustained. Its object is stated to be to harmonize and encourage a friendly reorganization, to marmon22 and encourage a triendly reorganization, to impress upon all the necessity as well as the duty of ex-hibiting a reciprocity in sentiment and union retarding the interest of both races under the new system.

A South Carolina paper says that four-little of the people in that State approve the stay law cancied by General Sockies.

## POLICE INTELLIGEN OR.

ALLEGED BURGLARY .- Mary Muriba, 161 East Twentyfirst street, appeared before Justice Ledwith yesterday and charged Henry Adams with having entered her room and attempted to steal an overcost valued at \$25. When complainant went into her apariment she dis-When complainant went late her apartment and an covered Adams, who, on finding himself detected dropped an overcoat, which belouged to complainant and attempted flight, but not, however, without threat earing to shoot Mary if she made any noise. The pris over halls from Canada, states he has no permanent blace of residence and acknowledges being in the room but repudities the tides of his having unlocked the door. He was committed by Justice Ledwith yesterday, with

at 31 Cornelia street, made complaint against John Limbach, a German bartender, whom he charges with havng, on the evening of the 11th inst., fired a pistol a him, the ball from which grazed deponent's head. Limbach denies all knowledge of the transaction, and states he had no pistol about him at the time. He was held in the sum of \$1,000 ball to answer by Justice Ledwith, at the Jessen Market Police Court yesterday.

ALLEGED LANCENY.—John Hosiman was arraigned yes-

terday at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with the larceny of a chest of tea, valued at \$45, from the the largenty of a cheet of tea, valued at \$45, from the store of John Doscher, 592 Second street. The officer by whom Hoffman was arrested stated that he had observed the accused, in company with two others, make several attempts to gain possession of the cheet of tea, which was in an exposed place in the store, and when they had finally succeeded he there secured Hoffman, but the others managed to decape. Justica Mansfield held the prisoner in \$500 to answer.

TROUBLE BETWEEN PARTNERS.-- Emille Kubely and Louis P. Griffiths were formerly partners in a wholesald drag business in this city. Recently they dissolved the connection, Griffiths continuing the business in his own name. On the Saturday before last Kubely called upon his late partner to examine into some old account, when, it is said, Griffiths assaulted him and put him out of the store. An examination was had in the matter before Justice Massfeld at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, which resulted in Griffiths being held for trial.

ALLSOED DISORDERLY HOUSES. The several alleged proprietors of the houses Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Canal street, who were arrested on Saturday night by the police of the Tenth precinct, as was stated in yesterday's Hemalin, were arraigned at the Essen Market Police Court yesterday morning before Justice Mansfield and held to answer.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Speaker Schuyler Colfax, of the House of Repracentatives, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-President Franklin Pierce; Congressman N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; W. G. Fargo, of Boston, and General W. Schouler, of Boston, are stopping at the Aster House.

F. McCundrie, M. Livingston, of San Francisco; Geo. B. Rogers, of Boston; Charles H. Hart, of Philadelphia; W. G. Brown, of Indiana, and G. Ricker, of Kentucky, are stopping at the Hofman House.

Maidy W. C. Idee, Colonel B. K. Roberts and Captain D. S. Haromood, of the United States Army, are stopping at the Mctropolitan Hotel.

sities, to give the blacks the suffrage, and it is to be hoped that Congress with be restrained from over apmounting the that the amondment giving to each State the right to disfranchise such of its citizens as it pleases for any cause but that of crime. God had compehed the granting of the franchise to the blacks through the bud behavior of the South and the conduct of the President. Therefore, we are under great obligations to God. In addition to the fact that we are mantfestly thrown upon God—that we are under greater obligations than any other nation in the world, and under a more selemn coverant with Him through His mercies, hereafter to male it the grand rule of our government and peopis—to do justice, to love mercy, and walk humbly with our God. And in regard to ourselves as a church, as I have seen it intuities to it outside to see the control of the first had been added in notice paragraphs, that we had, after making this noble and magnificent enfowment, and the payment of all the debis of the society passed from the field, as though we had done our work, and had nothing more to accomplish, or any sphere of duty to fulfil. We are going on by God's bossing and mercy, by the providence and permission and sustaining goodness of God to rould a new editice for the worship of God in this city. Our place or plot of cround is not entirely fixed upon as yet, inough it is in our power to do it, as I intimated, in fee simple. But for the present we shall worship on the submer vacation to enter directly upon the work of building architerior of God and of the guspel, and worshipping in it and inviting all others with us that are disposed, and depend upon it by God's help we shall make it as true as this has been in the past to irredom and the divine croth as we can possibly make it, and we will welcome without money and without price, all of every class and denomination to come and receive the wine and mile of the gospel, through our instrumentality. With those remarks I closs casting ourselves on the country and t

the sun aimost, in comparison with that of the stars at midel ht. Casting curseives and the nation and the world on God, let us hope to have the kingdom of God come to our own hearts before we attempt to be promi-nent or gream of being successful in the movement of advancing His kingdom on earth. Sunday and St. Alban's. exquisite description-

Even Superintendent Kennedy did not forbid the bans.
The sun shone without asking whether "Little Fuss and

Feathers" would allow it and the milkmen to make their wonted rounds. The rutner that Kennedy intended to close even the churches on the Sabbath, happily proved untrue. All the churches were open and crowded, well as the Park. The HERALD had announced that the Blue law edicts of the Superintendent were revoked, and the fountain on Washington Parade ground played as merrily as usual

Unique among the churches of New York is St. Alban's. On Forty-seventh street, opposite a long building which is not a railway depot, but looks like one outside, stands another long building, which is not a Roman Catholic church, but looks like one juside. is St. Alban's. High church as it is, its low roof often causes it to be passed by worshippers who mistake for it the tall spire of Dr. Chapin's. Its external appearance is plain and unattractive. It is built of brick and stone, to the early English style, with a modest little perch and a sharp roof surmounted by a beliry and a cross Within the body of the church is but slightly orra mented. The sears are plain benches rather than ports, and are free to all comers—a happy innovation in this country. But these who occupy the benches are excountry. But these who occupy the benches are expected to contribute according to their respective means to the support of the establishment, and printed placards on the walls hint quite distinctly that while the contributions of the poor will be welcome, those of the rich must be proportionately liberal. We are informed that as a speculation "it pays." As an exhibition it is decidedly such a success that we shall not be surprised if it becomes the model of numerable ministure cathedrals. Yesterday it was thronged by representatives of the prosperous classes throughout the land. Even the few who have partially escaped the rawages of war to the South were represented there by a group of distinguished Virginians, and the antiversaries of the week helped to swell the usual number of curious speciators. The mained windows (which oddy enough size Lusheran windows) shed a dim religious the strip of the same of the second of elegantity dressed "miserable exhibition of spring bounets of every imaginable pattern, upon a congregation of elegantity dressed "miserable singuers" of both saxes, and upon a procession of robed priceits, deacons, clerks, chapters, choir boys and acolytes, who,

ritual.

But after all the genufications, and intoning, and elevation of the chaince, and the rest, it must be admitted that to the Catholic eye the spectacle seems like Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted; and the Protestant who is not initiated into the mysteries of modern ritualism must be simply bewidered by it.

In this country, however, as in England, the tide of fashion sets strongly in this direction. St. Alban's is not the only church in New York where ritualistic practices have been adopted. Antiphonal chanting and other 'nopish abominations' have been introduced, we are told, into sober old franty itself. Undoubtedly, ritualism here, as well as in England, is not altogether what Planch is found of ridiculing as "a mere system of ecclesiastical militarry, born of the sick brains of foolism and fameful young corates," but it is a genuine expression of a respectable minority of the Protestant laity. In the United States its progress may be favored somewhat by our national love of novelty and showy speciacies. But, merely copying the forms and ceremonies, the lights and vestures, the incense and the chants of the primitive litury, without conforming to the doctrines which these observances are intended to symbolize, is not a sign of so prodigious and radical a revolution as at first glance it might seem. The Catholic may not hope and the Protestant need not fear that such signs of the times indicate a sudden and general conversion of the American people to the Church of Rome. They only infusirate the fact that in our country Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile equally enjoy freedom to worship God according to the dictates of each individual conscience.

of most interesting divotional exercises. The pastor, Father Mooney (who, in company with Bishops Purceil New York pext week for a tour through Europe), had arranged that the members of the Total Abstinence and Benevolent Societies connected with the church should comply with their religious duties, before his departure. between four and five hundred of the memoers of thos societies received holy communion. A solemn high mass was celebrated on the occasion, Father Mooney being celebrant, Father Farrelly, of St. James' deacon, and Father Fitzsimons sub-deacon. The communicants, wearing the badges of their respective societies, advanced two and two through the centre aisie of the church to the altar, and fling to the right and left knell at the raits, where the cucharist was administered to them by the pastor. The scene was soloma and imposing as this large number of men advanced to their places, their faces beaming with religious devotion. During this ceremony the silence which reigned in the sarred editice was only broken by the low tones of the organ. Bishop Anat, of Los Angelos, occupied a position within the sanctuary during the cerebration of the mass. Theorganist, Mr. James Cauffeld, performed Mozart's Twelfth Mass, which was very creditably executed, and d\*placed the qualities of the noble instrument to advantac. The solosts were Mmc Reville, aprano; Mme, Auschutz, alio; Mr. Lungeubach, tenor, and Mr. Gross, baseo. The solo "Santa Marie," by Mme Reville, who possesses a finely cultivated voice, was pleasingly sung; and the duet, "O Saiutaris," by the same lady and Mmc, Abschutz, also deserved commendation.

A sermon was preached by Bishop Aniat, from St. John, xvi, 19.

After the termination of the mass Father Mooney read a circular from the Archbishop of New York directing a collection to be taken up next unday in aid of his Honness the Pope. He (Father Mooney) also declared his nituation of making some farewell remarks to the congregation at the haif-past ten A. M. mass on next Sunday.

bell, who was acting officer of the day in that city,

Rev. Dr. Adams delivered the anniversary sermon of the Young Mea's Christian Association last evening in sphicet "Some lessons for young men, drawn from the cess in life was not a piece of good luck or the result of accident. The laws of Providence in regard to success were rigid and infextble, and just so much of solid toil as a man put into the work of life, just so much of real humor and reward would he reap. As a strking example of real success, he said he should sketch the nistory of Dr. Goodell, a missionary of the American Society in Constantinople, and who recently passed to his rest at the ripe of seventy-live. Born in humble circumstances, recently passed to his rest at the ripe age of seventy-live. Born in humble circumstances, he acquired an education at the expense of a great deal of hardship and privation. At the age of thirty years he went to Turkey, and in that country spent more than

St. Stephen's Episcopul Church. Last evening the apostolic rite of confirmation was administered by Bishop Potter at the French church, in Twenty second street, where the congregation of St. Stephen's church now assemble. The gathering was very large, and the quartette choir, which has been recently organized, gave some very excellent renderings, solos. There was no symon, but after the imposition of hands the bishop addressed those confirmed in a most impressive manner. He said—"This is too important a moment in your lives, too critical a period in the era of your salvation, to pass it by without comment and without thought. I need hardly mention the great privilege which you now enjoy. You have been really made the children of Christ, and have been baptized with his children of Christ, and have been baptized with his flesh and bleed, and are now entitled to receive the sacrament of the Holy Rucharist. Doubtless you have gone through the preliminary ordeal of serious thought, sincere prayer, and judicious instruction, before coming here to be enrolled as the children of God in word and deed, as you have been already christened in name. Your feet are now firmly set well within that path which can only lead to Heaven, and let me implore you never to stray from that path. I do not say that you are at once by confirmation admitted to salvation; but you now recognize your birthright, as it were, and assume those christian responsibilities to which you were born. Go home to-night with this earnest thought; and now that you are declared to be His, and enfolded in the arms of the Church, you are mee under God's help if you only watch and pray. Believe fully that God accepts your sacrifice. It is a great privilege, a great blesseng to which you have been admitted in being made acquainted with your Father which is in Heaven! He faithful in duty and be true soldiers of the cross. Be not led away by foolish inventions, but keep your desires and your thoughts governed by the knowledge and love of Christ. You remember the prayer I used when I laid my hands on your bends: I said, "Defend this thy servant," and you have need of difence against all the trans and sorrows of this mortal life. The defence you have, and we all have, is the "heavenly grace," which I pray may be vouchsafed to you. You owe now a double duty to God, and I entreat you to give it to Him, and with prayer, He will and and comfart you. Go to the Horse of God regularly and perform the services you owe Him. Many come to His heave, no doubt, who are still in the paths of sin; but with God all things are possible, and He will convert even the hardest sinners to a perfect knowledge of His ways. He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up to the cross for your sonls depends on your serves and on the grave of God. Onl fiesh and bleed, and are now entitled to re-ceive the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist. Doubtless

Annual Sermon Before the Gradunting Law
Class of Columbia College.
The annual baccalauracis bermon before the graduating law class of Columbia College, was preached last svening, at Carrary Church, by the Rector, Rev. E. A. Wachburn, D. D. It was listened to with marked atten-

tion by a very large congregation. After the usual in troductory services, and the singing of the hymn

verse, 4th chap. St. James; "There is but one lawgiver." The preacher traced the origin of law, man's obligation no it, and its unity with Christian morality. Individual obligations and social rights were both respected when law was rightly admistered. Man, according to the Greek sage, is but a political animal, and respected when law was rightly admistered. Man, according to the Greek sage, is but a political animal, and it was the duty of every good man to obey the law. It was his duty to surrender all personal feelings and prejudices, that the peace of society might be maintained. The conscience of man and the rights of State have relative duties, and when conflicts arise in the minds of individuals, where onerous laws jar against his feelings, he at such times must look to Him who is the author of all law. The right of conscience, however, does not deny the right of law. Morallity and law are one in their source, but they differ in their spheres. Law aims at discipline, it seeks to reform the offender; not to ignore the rights of society. The reverend gentlemas then referred to the great catalogue of vices not yet reached by legislation, and cailed the attention of the class to the great dishonesty in social circles, the said, existed in the country relative to the great carreption among our rulers and law makers, and asked by what means do the keepers of gambling helis and monte banks represent great interests in the halls of legislation? If party hides such moral leproey it ought to die and it will die. Whatever its foundation, whatsoever its rights, nothing can save it from a moral tomb. He assured the class that theirs was the noblest of all studies; that their profession furnished the men who rolled the affairs of the nation, made our statesmen, and catreated them to become more than mere "huckstera," and by all their power-endeavor to stem the tide of corruption in these debaung times, the corruption that threatens to undermine the social world. An appropriate hymn being sung, the congregation were disminished by the benediction.

Laying of the Corner Stone of a Catholic Church near Baltimore. Baltimore, May 12, 1867.

To-day a large procession, comprising some thirty so-cleties, with banners and music, marched to the village of Woodbury, two and a half miles from the city, near Druid Hill Park, to participate in laying the corner stone of the new Catholic church at that place. The ceremonics were very interesting and orderly.

The Baptist Convention yesterday adopted a resolu tion making its sessions hereafter annual, instead of bi-ennial, and appointing Baltimore as the place for the next session in May, 1868. The Indian Mission has re-ported that but little progress was made during the past year. A resolution was adopted, urging the Church to pray and labor more faithfully for the conversion of the Jews.

Jews.

The Episcopal Convention assembles here next Tuesday, and the General Assembly of the combined Presbyterian Church will meet on Wednesday next.

The Millerites of this city yesterday predicted that to-may would be the Day of Judgment, and several merchants in consequence closed their stores and settled up their accounts during the day in preparation for their final doom.

## Washington.

are endeavoring to unearth some dreadful see tive to President Johnson's exercise of the pardoning power. It is said that a certain Mr. Speed, of Virginia, could give some interesting points on this subject were be to be summoned by the committee.

Movements of General Banks. General Banks left here for New York last evening. Before leaving Washington he visited Madame Juarez, at the Mexican legation.

Affairs at the South.

A local colored preacher, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was recently shot and mortally wounded by a white man named Morriss, in Sumter district, S. C. The preacher had participated as speaker at several recent meetings of the colored people at that place, and it is said that the shooting was occasioned by remarks made on those occasions. The affair produced much excitement, and it is boped will receive the attention it de mands on the part of the authorities.

ordered them to discontinue their operations at once, any further operations of the kind, all parties engaged This action of Lieutenant Campbell was approved by Colonel Ritter, Commander of the post. A report says that General Pope offered to

James L. Seward Governor of Georgia, in place of Governor Jenkins, and that he declined the honor for very Thomasville, Georgia,

Edgesfield district, South Carolina, by a posse of citizens, is found, on investigation, to be untrue.

Bank of Lexington, N. C., on a Charge of Embezzlement. W. B. Marsh, President of the Bank of Lexington

N. C., and E. D. Hampton, one of the Directors, were taken to Salisbury on Tuesday, by order of General Sickles, under the charge of embezzling the specie of the bank, about the time of the surrender of the rebel General Johnston. The complaint was made by J. W. Thomas and others The parties have had a bearing and the evidence has been forwarded to General Sickles. The accused will remain in custody of the military until the General is heard from. American Colonists at Jaffa Returning to the

United States.

The Department of State has received information from the Agent and Consul General of the United States at Alexandria, Egypt, that six of the discontented members of the American colony near Jaffa, Mr. Kelly and Mr. Tibbets, with their families, arrived at Alexandria on the 6th of April, on their way home to the United States. Every neces-sary assistance was given them by our Consul General, for the passage of the party thence to Marseilles, in a French steamer, leaving on the 14th of April.

## PROBABLE MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Thomas Holland, keeper of a notorious house in Dock street, was shot through the tungs last night by one Weaver, whese mis ress Holland had ejected from the house. He will probably die. Weaver has not yet been arrested. Holland's wife habitually dresses in men's clothes, and has made several voyages as a common sailor from the port.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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